

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

First Blood Drawn in the Shutargardan Pass.

CETYWAYO SPEAKS HIS MIND.

Andrassy Laying Aside His Insignia and Turning Country Squire.

POLES AND THEIR POET.

Making an Arrest in the Irish Agrarian Outrage.

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

(BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.)

LONDON, Oct. 5, 1879.

The United States steamer Wyoming has arrived at Villafranca.

The *Patrie* announces that M. Gambetta will visit Italy in a short time.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* asserts that the Porte has resolved to notify the Powers of its intention to occupy Eastern Roumania and to dismiss Aleko Pacha.

A Vienna despatch to the *Daily Standard* says there is reason to believe that negotiations are pending between the Powers for a more speedy settlement of the Greek question.

Mr. W. B. Forwood, president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, sailed in the steamer *Germania* for New York yesterday.

He will acquaint the cotton interest of America with the relations of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to the cotton trade of Liverpool, and suggest the desirability of its being made the medium of communication on all matters affecting the trade.

A Berlin despatch to the *Globe* this afternoon says: "A Russian official charged with an important mission from the Emperor of Russia to the Emperor of Germany is expected shortly at Baden-Baden."

A Vienna despatch to the *Times* says: "The Emperor Francis Joseph is expected to return from the country on the 6th inst. During his stay he will formally accept Count Andrassy's resignation as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and install Baron Haymerle as his successor. Count Andrassy will immediately leave Vienna for his country seat. He intends ultimately to reside at Baden-Pesth."

A Dublin despatch announces that the son of an evicted shepherd has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the outrage near Castlebar on the 30th ult., in which Mr. Smith and his son, agents of the Marquis of Sligo, were fired upon by a party of disguised men, and one of the latter was killed by the younger Smith.

AFGHAN SWORDS DRAWN.

FIRE ONCE AGAIN BY THE HILLMEN UPON BRITISH REGIMENTS IN THE SHUTARGARDAN PASS—THE MANGALS LOSE TWENTY MEN AND THEIR STANDARD—YAKOOB SUSPECTED OF PLAYING A DOUBLE GAME—POSITION OF THE TROOPS.

(BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.)

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1879.

Great excitement was caused here by the announcement that the Afghans had begun to show fight and that communications had been cut off in the Shutargardan Pass. The newspapers are this morning full of rumors, but they all agree that the news from Afghanistan is trustworthy. In the opinion of many no further opposition is expected before the forces reach Kabul; but there is no possibility of judging the strength of the enemy. It is clear that many hill tribes are showing the most determined hostility. The Herat regiments, who were believed to have marched to the Shutargardan, have not yet been sighted, and it is considered possible that they are lying in wait in the defiles before the city. The Ghilzais profess friendship, but are much mistrusted. Certain semi-independent sections of their clan have lately begun to harass the march, and the rest are considered sure to join the insurgents before the end of the war.

THE HILL TRIBES.

The first serious attack of the campaign, however, was made three days ago, by the Mangal and Jaji tribes, who had given much trouble to General Roberts last winter. They infest the road between Shutargardan and Polwar Passes. The English baggage trains and rear guards had already been armed against their depredations. One or two parties that had detached themselves from the main body had nearly been cut off. Tents had been pitched when the tribes fell upon the camp. A few of them carried matchlocks, the rest nothing but swords. The camp was for a moment surprised; but the British troops soon rallied and after a fierce hand to hand conflict the hill tribes were beaten off with a loss of twenty men. Six of the English were wounded. The latter captured a richly ornamented standard belonging to the Mangals. On the next day the same tribes succeeded in cutting the British communications with Ali-Kheyli and preventing the passage of transports from the Logar Valley. The communications, however, can be easily resumed. Nevertheless the fact that the tribes can assemble in sufficient force to close them is generally held to be ominous.

YAKOOB'S DESIGN.

Another fact which causes much uneasiness is the attitude assumed by the Ameer. He is hourly trying to induce General Roberts to delay the advance. Such delay is, of course, impossible. And it is regarded as something more than strange that, having come to the British camp for protection, the Ameer should now wish to retard the onward march. When General Roberts demanded his object Yakooob replied that he was afraid his troops would sack the Bala Hissar. Other despatches confirm this reply, adding that the Ameer believes only one of his regiments to have remained still faithful. The correspondent of the *Standard*, whose despatch is published in a special edition this evening, says that the Ameer, having failed

to stop the advance, is now very anxious to return. The general opinion prevalent in the camp is that he was only allowed to leave Kabul on the condition that he would do his utmost to block the way to its gates, and that now he is anxious to get home as speedily as possible and put himself at the head of his mutinous regiments. There lies his one chance of safety. None of the London papers believes that he will be allowed to quit Sir Frederick Roberts' surveillance, although his entry into Kabul with the General's forces will ruin him irretrievably in Afghan estimation. In the end, even if he escapes death, there can be little doubt that England will have to set up another ruler in his place.

POSITION OF THE TROOPS.

General Roberts' entire force, with all its divisions, is rapidly concentrating. The Zargun Shahar portion was to advance from that side yesterday. News from Candahar is brought that the advanced column of that detachment is satisfactorily settled at Khatlat-Ghizal, whose Governor welcomed them with friendly manifestations. Supplies were abundant, and every foraging party returned laden with vegetables and flour, with grain and fresh provisions. The adjacent country is peaceable and well disposed. The chiefs of Zemindawar, whence a revolt was recently reported, have come to Candahar to disavow their supposed defection, and profess themselves perfectly ready to receive any Governor whom Yakooob Khan shall name, excepting only Yusuf, to whom they personally object. Ayoub Khan, the suspected brother of Yakooob, reports that tranquillity has been restored at Herat. On the side nearer to India General Gough, with a detachment of the Guides, the Ninth regiment and four mountain guns has arrived at Basawul. The Governor of Jelalabad has promised his assistance. Meanwhile the Ninth Lancers and Eighty-fifth regiment of foot, with a wing of the Eighty-first, are pushing forward to reinforce General Gordon, who is holding Peiwar-Kotal against terrible odds, being surrounded by the Hillmen and in an extremely perilous position. As for the significance, in this relation, of the Russian expedition to Merv, it is generally considered in England to have temporarily broken down. General Lomakin's reported victory is disbelieved. Most people are inclined to argue that if the plans devised at St. Petersburg had been successful the occupation of Merv would before now have been accomplished.

WHAT THE LONDON SPECTATOR THINKS OF AFFAIRS IN THE PASSES AND AROUND KABUL—THE NECESSITY OF VICTORY IN THE CAMPAIGN.

With respect to the general position of affairs and the probable intentions of the Afghans the well informed *London Spectator* has published the following: "The popular Afghan decision is to resist at once, to compel Yakooob Khan to choose between hostility to the British and dethronement, and to call up the whole people, now set free for battle by the harvest. That decision is at least possible, and it is to meet some such resolve the government must address its efforts. The balance of evidence is in favor of the belief that the Momunds have shown hostility, thus compelling us to guard every foot of the Khyber or risk the loss of communication with the advancing army; that the revolted regiments intend to throw themselves across General Roberts' path, and that the Ghilzais clan, with its formidable numbers and especial renown for personal bravery, either has declared or is about to declare for the national cause. Whatever an individual chief here and there may do, it is nearly impossible that the body of the clansmen should side with the British or stand aloof, and it is evidently on this decision that the departments in their preparations are quietly reckoning. Unless the Ghilzais secede, which, we repeat, is most improbable, we have first to capture Kabul, a city in the air occupied by a population of armed fanatics, and then to force Afghanistan at large, a country as large as Germany and with a most warlike though this population, to accept a peace. If the Afghan leaders yield, we must either retire, or go garrison the country as to be indifferent to treachery; while if they fight, we have to conquer a Spain comparatively ill-cultivated, and with a population habituated to guerrilla war. It is foolish to underestimate such a task or to judge of it by the experience of 1842. Then we retired after performing the least part of our present task—that is, 'rendering a lesson to the capital.' This time we are to do something more, not yet defined, to secure permanent control of Afghan policy, and it is in that something more that the serious work is involved. It is the conquest of Afghanistan we have to attempt, and though Afghanistan is a weak State compared with India, still the conquest of a country with at least 300,000 fighting men in it, and animated by a strong religious and social hatred of the invaders, is no military promenade, as the French generals could tell us who beat down the far less developed power of the Arabs in Algeria. It is not an expedition we are beginning, but a war, and a war which may be as laborious, as exhausting and as costly as any we have ever waged in India; while it has this patent difficulty of its own—Behind us, between us and the great sea are the bases of our power, the four-fifths of the fighting force of India, few of them sympathizing with us, all watching eagerly to see whether it is or is not true that the English good fortune breaks at the Sulaiman. We are never pessimists in Indian affairs, believing always that we shall stay there until our work is done—which is not yet; but Afghanistan is not in India, and efforts to minimize any great undertaking, and especially this one, only diminish the necessary preparations. Unless we are wrong from beginning to end the policy of the government has compelled us to declare, and therefore to win, a war against the people of Afghanistan."

CAPTURED CETYWAYO.

HOW THE ZULU KING LOOKS—HIS RECEPTION IN CAPE TOWN—HIS ASSES TO BE SENT BACK TO HIS COUNTRY, AND TO HAVE TEN OF HIS WIVES SENT TO HIM.

(BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.)

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 16, 1879.

Cetywayo's arrival here to-day had been anxiously expected, and the English colony

turned out in force to see the monarch pass. He is an exceptionally fine specimen of the noble savage; a big black, about fifty years of age, and standing nearly six feet high. He is well proportioned, has a fully developed frame and a good natured, broad open face, of the Zulu type, quite unlike the portraits that have appeared in the pictorial press. He dresses now in a suit of European clothes, in which he does not seem at all uncomfortable. He was accompanied to Cape Town by four of his wives, four followers and a little girl, who is said to have looked with strange wonder at everything around her. Major Poole speaks most favorably of the King's general amiability, and says that he gave very little trouble on the way down, except on one or two occasions, when he became sulky and demanded to have an entire ox roasted for his daily meal. In Simon's Bay he was taken on board the *Boudicca*. There he saw soldiers at drill, and expressed wonder and admiration, remarking, "Oh! I was only born yesterday. I am a mere baby. I never should have fought against such good men as the English, who intended to take away my country and govern it so much better than I could. They shot us, make us Christians. I ask pardon for shooting back at them."

INTERVIEW WITH THE PREMIER.

In an interview with the Premier of the Cape government and King Cetywayo, the latter said: "I was a child of the British government. My father (the English) came to chastise me for wrong doing. I caught the stick with which he wished to beat me and broke it. I did wrong to fight him and am punished. I am no longer a King. The English are a great people. They will not kill those who fought with them. I hope the great Queen will pardon me, and allow me to return to my country, and give me a place and permit me to build a kraal." When informed that the government intended to treat him with consideration, in view of his valor and previous distinction, and that the English officials desired to supply him with everything necessary for his comfort, Cetywayo asked that ten more of his wives be sent for at once, giving the names of his favorites. It is not probable, however, that this request will be granted.

KRASZEWSKI, THE POLISH BARD.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE PRODUCTION OF HIS EARLIEST WORK—REJOICINGS AT CRAICOW AND ADDRESSES FROM THE LITERARY WORLD.

(BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.)

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1879.

The fifth anniversary of the publication of the first work of Joseph Ignatius Kraszewski, the Polish author and poet, was celebrated at Craicow on Friday, the 3d inst. Numerous addresses and valuable presents were sent to him from France, England, Turkey and America.

CAREER OF A POET WHOSE SONGS FOR FIFTY YEARS HAVE BEEN POPULAR IN POLAND—A QUIET LITERARY LIFE WITHDRAWN FROM POLITICAL FACTION.

It was only a few months ago that the fifth anniversary of Kraszewski's literary and poetical activity was celebrated at Dresden. At the banquet the poet made a speech in which he acknowledged himself as a "true son of the Church," an acknowledgment which was warmly discussed at the time, especially by his own countrymen and by the Russians. To the latter this acknowledgment caused no little mortification for Kraszewski had always been considered by them as a man of "grand ideas" and they had hoped at one time to use him as a mediator between themselves and the Poles. As a recent writer, however, said: "The Russians might have spared themselves the disappointment if they had given more study to Polish literature. There are few Polish poets who are not either devoted to home or religious fanaticism, and Kraszewski was no exception to the rule." The Poles have no friends in the world except the Church. But Kraszewski was rather inclined to indifference in religious matters, although he was deeply devoted to his own nationality. He is honored by his people as widely as his works are read. He was born at Warsaw on the 26th of July, 1812. He studied at Vilna, settled in Volhynia, went in 1830 to Warsaw as editor of the *Gazeta Polska*, and removed in 1833 to Dresden. He is the most prolific writer in the modern Polish literature. He has always lived quietly in the country, beyond the sound of political strife, and in this retreat has produced no less than three hundred and fifty volumes. He has written a large epic *Ataholles* (3 vols., 1840-43), taking its theme from the history of Lithuania; a great number of novels and romances depicting Polish life; several historical works and a multitude of monographs, traveling sketches and critical essays. Under the pseudonym of *Boleslawita*, Kraszewski published interesting pictures from the Polish uprising in 1830.

HANLAN AND ELLIOTT.

(BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.)

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1879.

The *Spectator*, discussing the differences between Elliott and Boyd such as relate to Hanlan's probable match with Elliott, says: "We can assure the Canadian that their interests will be deeply respected. Hanlan, in coming to England again, makes great sacrifices, and should be guaranteed an adequate recompense."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Judge Holt, of the Quebec Police Court, died yesterday.

All the miners in Lewis' ore beds near Allentown, Pa., have struck for higher wages.

Messrs. J. F. & L. J. Miller, flour and provision dealers, of Augusta, Ga., have failed. Debts, \$30,000; assets, \$30,000.

The market steamer City of Ottawa was driven on a rock near St. Nicholas, Quebec, yesterday, and sent to be hauled in the 24th of December next.

The steam barge *Alexander*, laden with shipplanks, bound from Chatham to Detroit, was destroyed by fire yesterday near Hucem River. The crew was saved.

William Beach, aged sixty-five years, a member of the carriage manufacturing firm of Keane & Lines, dropped dead yesterday at Allentown, Pa. Friday night, by falling into a cistern.

Katie O'Brien, the eighteen months old daughter of John O'Brien, was drowned at Allentown, Pa. Friday night, by falling into a cistern.

Harmon Anderson, injured in an accident in October, 1877, at Pickering Valley, Pa., yesterday obtained a verdict of \$8,300 damages against the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. About forty similar suits are in court. The case will be appealed.

Mrs. Susan Kennedy May has been found guilty of the murder of Mary Gallagher, at Montreal, and sentenced to be hanged on the 24th of December next.

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YELLOW FEVER.

INCREASED NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK IN MEMPHIS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)

MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 4, 1879.

The weekly summary shows a material increase both in deaths and new cases. The total number of new cases reported for the week ending to-night is 84—white, 33; colored, 51; under five years, 5. The distribution by wards is:—First, 14; Second, 5; Third, 4; Fourth, 5; Fifth, 1; Sixth, 9; Seventh, 9; Eighth, 8; Ninth, 5; Tenth, 9. Total number of new cases reported to date, 1,347.

Total number of deaths from yellow fever for the week, 20; white, 15; colored, 5. Total deaths to date, 403.

The above is the official report of the Board of Health, and does not include the new cases and deaths that have occurred beyond the corporation limits.

NEW CASES.

Four new cases were reported to-day, all white, as follows:—

Mrs. Julia Shelton, aged 40, No. 86 Court street. Katie Novotzky, aged 22, No. 25 Bradford street. John Joyce, No. 10 Gates avenue.

W. L. Mullins, aged 6, No. 357 Main street.

The following whites were supplied with nurses to-day by the Howards:—George Dashiell, aged 52, No. 87 Market street; M. G. Higgins, aged 30, corner of Sixth and Jackson streets; Willie Ingram, aged 12, Bradshaw avenue; L. S. Lindgren, aged 20, No. 134 Robinson street; Robert Johnson, aged 50, Slope place; Mrs. M. A. Key, aged 50, No. 4 Carroll avenue; Thomas Green, aged 40, corner of Carroll and Sixth streets.

George Dashiell had a severe attack of the fever last year and has been on duty for the Howards since the outbreak of the epidemic. Thomas Green is a returned fugitive. He came into Memphis ten days ago, and was stricken last night.

THE NEXT POLL.

W. P. Hiestand, aged 30, corner of Washington and High streets.

LULA LOCKWOOD, aged 4, Jackson street.

THOMAS MCBRIDE, aged 4, No. 17 Market street.

LUCY ANDERSON, colored, No. 2 North Memphis street.

JOSIE GAINER, colored, aged 5, No. 199 Georgia street.

A FALSE REPORT.

Dr. Wian and Bradford, who went to Dean's Island this morning to investigate the rumored development of yellow fever at that point, returned to-night and reported the rumor false. There is not a single case of any kind of sickness in the whole country adjacent to the island.

INSURANCE RECEIVED.

To-day, at Brownsville, Tenn., Chancellor Livingston refused to grant the injunction prayed for by the State Board of Health against N. W. Spear and others.

DONATIONS RECEIVED.

Donations to the Howards were received to-day as follows:—Masonic lodges and Masons of Natchez, Miss., \$180; citizens of Canton, Miss., \$100; Mrs. Lizzie McQuinn, Delta, La., \$30; Mrs. A. M. Minton, Hudson, N. Y., \$20; First Congregational Church, Alpena, Mich., \$20; proceeds of a fair given at Brooklyn, N. Y., by six little girls, \$12; Rev. W. Applegate, Newburg, N. Y., \$5; G. Stoltz, Beaver Dam, Wis., \$30; H. Rickard, Kansas City, Mo., \$1. Total, \$386.

INSPECTED BARS RETURNED.

The flames this morning did a good service by destroying a large storehouse owned by Leo Lehmann, in which was stored \$1,500 worth of old rags which had been collected during the epidemic and were undoubtedly infected. The dwelling in which Mr. Lehmann resided was also burned.

Mr. J. E. Arthur, of Toronto, took the 100 yards, ran in heats, beating D. Tees two inches in the first heat and two yards in the second. Time, 10½ seconds each.

Powell Martin, of Toronto, threw the hammer 87 ft. 5 in.; J. M. Watt second. Martin also put the shot farthest, 35 ft. 11 in.; J. M. Watt second, 29 ft. 9 in.

Arthur, of Toronto, won the dash of 230 yards. J. M. Watt put the 30 lb. weight 22 ft. 4 in. No competition.

W. J. Duffy, of the Hiram Athletic Club, New York, won the one-mile run in 4m. 47s., beating J. M. Watt.

The tug of war was won by the men of the *Turmaline* war vessel, in two straight pulls, against the *Excelsior* of the same name.

Arthur won the quarter mile in 54 seconds. A. McLean of Hamilton won the half mile easily in 2m. 12s. H. Hubbel, of Montreal, twenty yards behind.

John Lovejoy, an Indian, beat Raine, George Irwin and others on the mile in 17m. 20s. George MacLean, of Montreal, ran the two miles in 10m. 42s., beating C. J. Patton nearly a lap.

W. H. Boers, of American A. C., New York, won the 12½ yards hurdle race.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3-4 A. M.

INDICATIONS.

For New England, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly, backing to warmer southerly winds, possible light frosts in northern portions to-night, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable, followed by warmer southerly winds, stationary or lower barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain; easterly winds, slightly higher temperature, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Eastern Gulf States, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, nearly stationary temperature, easterly winds, lower barometer.

For the Western Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, cool to south winds, stationary or higher temperature, lower barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, warmer southerly winds, stationary or lower barometer.

For the lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, warmer southerly winds, stationary or lower barometer.

For the upper lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, warmer southerly winds, stationary or lower barometer.

For the North Pacific coast region, cloudy weather, with rain, followed by clearing weather.

For the Central and South Pacific coast regions, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Lower Mississippi will continue to fall slowly.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven, Section 3, Milwaukee, Section 1, Duluth, and are ordered for Key West.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadfield's pharmacy, Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway.

1878. 1879.

9 A. M. 61 63 3 P. M. 78 74

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THE INGALLS INVESTIGATION.

TORONTO, Oct. 4, 1879.

The Ingalls Investigating Committee continued its labors to-day and examined a large number of witnesses, but nothing was elicited showing definitely that Senator Ingalls or any one for him had used corrupt means to effect his election. The committee announced that the investigation would soon close,